

# APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

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Invention: RESULT NOTIFICATION THROUGH FIREWALLS

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- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application
  - ☐ The contents of the parent are incorporated by reference
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- ☐ Plant Application
- ☐ Substitute Specification
  - Sub. Spec Filed \_\_\_\_\_
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## SPECIFICATION

099130-11601

**APPLICATION FOR U.S. LETTERS PATENT**

**TITLE:**

RESULT NOTIFICATION THROUGH FIREWALLS

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**RESULT NOTIFICATION THROUGH FIREWALLS**  
**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**1. Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates generally to network communications, and, more particularly, to indirectly notifying a private server to poll a public server beyond a firewall between the private server and public server, where the firewall prevents the public server from directly contacting the private server.

**2. Description of Related Art**

[0002] Increasingly, information is distributed across many communication devices (combination of storage and servers) some of which reside on one side of a firewall (private or trusted) and some of which reside on another side of the firewall (public). Often a device on the public side of the firewall possesses information that is desired by a device on the private side but the device on the public side is not able to initiate communication with the private side device in order to send the information to it. Consequently, the private side device is often designed to periodically poll the public side device to discover if there is information for it. If the polling interval is small and information is often not present, processor time and communications resources are wasted. If the polling interval is large and information often has to wait a long time before it is sent, the information is not received at the private side device in a timely manner. Moreover, these solutions typically are unable to give a user immediate feedback that a private side device has received information from the public side device that is related to the user.

[0003] Another common approach is to open a hole in the firewall to allow traffic from specific public side devices to be delivered to the private side devices. This approach presents security risks, and is, thus, undesirable.

[0004] Thus, there is a need for mechanisms for communicating information between a public side device and a private side device without requiring inefficient or untimely polling, or holes in a firewall. The present invention meets this need.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] A method for communicating information between a public server and a private server, where the public server is unable to initiate communication with the private server, is described. The method includes indirectly notifying the private server to poll the public server.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which like references denote similar elements, and in which:

[0007] **FIG. 1** illustrates a communication system according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0008] **FIG. 2** illustrates a communication system according to another embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Methods and apparatus for securely, efficiently, and timely communicating information between a public side device and a private side device are described. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be evident, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced in a variety of networks, especially transport control protocol (TCP) and hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) networks, without these specific details. In other instances, well-known operations, steps, functions and elements are not shown in order to avoid obscuring the invention.

[0010] Parts of the description will be presented using terminology commonly employed by those skilled in the art to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art, such as firewall, private server, public server, client machine or device, protocol, HTTP request and so forth. Various operations will be described as multiple discrete steps

performed in turn in a manner that is most helpful in understanding the present invention. However, the order of description should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily performed in the order that they are presented, or even order dependent. Lastly, repeated usage of the phrases “in one embodiment,” “an alternative embodiment,” or an “alternate embodiment” does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment, although it may.

[0011] FIG. 1 illustrates a communication system according to one embodiment of the present invention. The system **100** includes a private server **110**, a client device **120** such as a user computer **120**, and a private side firewall **130** on a private side of a public network **160**. The system **100** further includes a public server **140** coupled to the public network **160**. The public server **140** may be directly coupled to the public network **160**, or, optionally, a firewall **150** may be placed between the public server **140** and the network **160**.

[0012] FIG. 2 illustrates a communication system according to another embodiment of the present invention. The system **200** includes the private server **110** and the private side firewall **130** on a private side of the public network **160**. The system **200** further includes a client device **120'** such as a user computer **120'** and the public server **140** coupled to the public network **160**, with or without the intermediate firewall **150**.

[0013] According to the embodiments shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, client device **120**, **120'** and public server **140** communicate in accordance with HTTP, as do client device **120**, **120'** and private server **110**. Private server **110** and public server **140** communicate using any protocol allowed by firewall **130**. Of course, it should be appreciated that the present invention encompasses protocols besides HTTP.

[0014] The firewalls **130**, **150** allow incoming HTTP connections, although whether an incoming HTTP connection from a particular source is allowed will depend on the trust of the firewall in the source. As a firewall for a public server **140**, the firewall **150** will generally allow incoming HTTP connections. As a firewall for a private server **110**, the firewall **130** may, for example, only accept HTTP connections from trusted sources. For both embodiments shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the firewall **130** allows private server **110** to initiate communications with public server **140**, using a set of, for example, one or more prearranged Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ports. The firewall **130**, however, does

not allow public server 140 to initiate communications with private server 110. According to the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, client device 120 is located behind the firewall 130 and thus has direct access to private server 110. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the client device 120' is located outside of the private side firewall 130 and is authorized to communicate with the private server 110 because the firewall 130 permits client device 120' access to, for example, TCP port 80 (HTTP) of the firewall 130.

[0015] According to both embodiments, client device 120, 120' submits an HTTP request to public server 140 via public network 160 that causes public server 140 to generate results that the public server 140 is being directed to report to private server 110. When public server 140 responds to the HTTP request of client device 120, 120', public server 140 returns an HTTP redirect message that directs client device 120, 120' to fetch a page, such as a World Wide Web page, from the private server 110. Based on the redirect message, client device 120, 120' generates an HTTP request and sends the HTTP request to private server 110. Based on the HTTP request received from client device 120, 120', private server 110 becomes aware that results are available at public server 140. If there is no content associated with the HTTP request and the display on client device 120, 120' is to remain unchanged, private server 110 responds immediately to client device 120, 120' with an HTTP No Content response. Since private server 110 is on the private or trusted side of the firewall 130, the private server 110 is permitted to initiate a connection with public server 140 to retrieve the results. The private server 110 preferably requests the information from the public server 140. The request for information can be thought of as a poll to public server 140 that is virtually guaranteed to be successful because of the prior notification received from client device 120, 120' that public server 140 has information to report. If private server 110 is to give client device 120, 120' positive feedback that the results have been transferred, the private server 110 can send to client device 120, 120' a suitable hypertext markup language page which may be based on the results.

[0016] Thus, methods and apparatus for securely, efficiently, and timely communicating information between a public side device and a private side device are described. Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific exemplary embodiments such as those illustrated in FIGS 1 and 2, it will be evident to one of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications and changes may be made to these

embodiments without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the claims. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

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